

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's"

THE TRUE SOUTHERN, Established June, 1866

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.]

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1893.

New Series—Vol. XII. No. 38.

Published every Wednesday,
BY
N. G. OSTEEEN,
SUMTER, S. C.

Two Dollars per annum—in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
One Square, first insertion, \$1.00
Every subsequent insertion, 50
Contracts for three months, or longer will
be made at reduced rates.
All communications which subserve private
interests will be charged for as advertisements.
Obituaries and tributes of respect will be
charged for.

THE SIMONS NATIONAL BANK,
OF SUMTER.

STATE, CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSIT-
ORY, SUMTER, S. C.

Paid up Capital \$75,000 00

Surplus Fund 11,500 00

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Careful attention given to collections.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Deposits of \$1 and upwards received. In-
terest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per
annum. Possible quarterly, on first days of
January, April, July and October.

R. M. WALLACE,
President.

L. S. CARSON,
Aug. 1 Cashier.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

I BEG TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND
the public generally that my Saw Mill
located on the C. & N. R. R., just back of
my residence, is now in full operation, and I
am prepared to furnish all grades of Yellow
Pine Lumber from north side, at prices
according to grade.
Yard accessible on North side of residence.
J. B. ROACH.

NEW
MARBLE WORKS.

COMMANDER & RICHARDSON,
LIBERTY STREET, SUMTER, S. C.

WE HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP
For the purpose of working Marble
and Granite, manufacturing

Monuments, Tombstones, Etc.,
And doing a General Business in that line.
A complete work-shop has been fitted up on
LIBERTY STREET, NEAR POST OFFICE.

And we are now ready to execute with
promptness all orders consigned to us. Satis-
faction guaranteed. Obtain our price before
placing an order elsewhere.

W. H. COMMANDER,
G. E. RICHARDSON.

June 16

FOR
—FULL ASSORTMENT—
BEST NEW GARDEN SEED,
—FULL LINE—
Purest Drugs and Chemicals,
CALL ON
J. S. HUGHSON & CO.,
Mowhagan Block, MAIN STREET,
Feb. 8, SUMTER, S. C.

Liberty Street Next to P. O.
SPECIAL ATTENTION
Given to Compounding Prescriptions

If you want
A FIRST-CLASS EASY-RIDING
Road Cart,
AT A REASONABLE PRICE,
GET A
Geneseo,
GEO. W. STEFFENS & SON,
Wholesale Agents, Charleston, S. C.

FERTILIZERS!
FERTILIZERS! FERTILIZERS!
Having bought largely, FOR CASH, a full as-
sortment of,
Fertilizers, Acids and other Guanoes
We are prepared to fill orders for
such at low figures and on reasonable
terms.

C. WULBERN & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
171 and 173 East Bay,
Charleston, S. C.

Nov. 19.

NOTICE.
THE SUPERVISOR OF REGISTRA-
TION will be in his office on Saturday
of each month, for the purpose of issuing cer-
tificates of Registration to all persons who have
become twenty-one years of age since the last
General election. Also transfers to those who
have changed place of residence.
W. S. JAMES,
Supervisor of Registration.

Dec. 1-2-1.

JOS. F. RHAME, WM. C. DAVIS,
RHAME & DAVIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Manning, S. C.
Attend to business in any part of the
State. Practice in U. S. Courts.
Sept. 21-x.

G. W. DICK, D. D. S.
Office over Bogin's New Store,
ENTRANCE ON MAIN STREET
SUMTER, S. C.

Office Hours—9 to 1:30; 2:30 to 5.
Sept 8

DR. E. ALVA SOLOMONS,
DENTIST.
Office
OVER BROWN & PURDY'S STORE.
Entrance on Main Street,
Between Browns & Purdy and Durand & Son
OFFICE HOURS:
9 to 1:30; 2 to 5 o'clock.
Sumter, S. C., April 29.

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla
512 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla
of medicine in my life,
but not remedy which helped
me so much to cleanse my
system, which I con-
sider the best blood pur-
ifier in the world.

CURES OTHERS,
Will CURE YOU.

Office and Mills at Junction of W. C. & A., and C. S. & N. R. Rs.

H. A. HOYT,
MAIN STREET,
SUMTER, S. C.

Gold and Silver Watches,
FINE DIAMONDS,
Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles,
MERIDEN BRITANIA SILVERWARE, &c.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Feb. 1

A. WHITE & SON,
Fire Insurance Agency
ESTABLISHED 1869.

Represent, among other Companies:
LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
HOME, of New York.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY, N. Y.
LANCASTER INSURANCE CO.

Capital represented, \$75,000,000.
Feb. 12

OTTO F. WEITERS,
WHOLESALE
GROCER
And Liquor Dealer.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM:
183 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED
Estimates furnished by return Mail.

LARGE STOCK. PROMPT SHIPMENTS.

GEO. B. TOALE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLE-
SALE DEALERS IN
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
MOULDING,
—AND—
GENERAL BUILDING MATERIAL
Office and Salesrooms, 10 and 12 Hayne St.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Jan 25

WILLIAM KENNEDY
Fashionable Barber.
MAIN STREET,
Next door to Earle & Purdy's Law Office.
SUMTER, S. C.

I DESIRE TO INFORM THE CITIZENS OF
Sumter and vicinity that I have opened
business on my own account at the above old
stand, and that with competent and polite
assistants, I will be pleased to serve them in
any branch of my business in the best style
of the art.
Ours is a call.
Oct. 19.

VALUABLE
Suburban Property
For Sale.

140 ACRES—WITH RESIDENCE and
all necessary outbuildings—30 acres
under cultivation, on the suburbs of the city
of Sumter, suitable for Truck Farm, Poultry
or Dairy Farm. Price low and terms reason-
able to approved purchaser.
Apply at the Watchman and Southron office.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking
Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE BANK OF SUMTER,
SUMTER, S. C.

CITY AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY.
Transacts a general Banking business.

Also has
A Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received.
Interest calculated at the rate of 4 per cent.
per annum, payable quarterly.

W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH,
President.

W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH,
Cashier.

Aug. 21.

J. B. CARR,
Contractor and Builder,
Sumter, S. C.

DEALER IN
Rough and Planed Lumber, Doors, Blinds,
Sash, Laths,
Cypress Shingles,
Lime, Glass and General Building Supplies.

Mill Work
of all kinds made to order, such as
MANTLES,
DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,
STORE FRONTS,
MOULDINGS AND TURNED WORK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Mills at Junction of W. C. & A., and C. S. & N. R. Rs.

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of Sumter, suitable for Truck Farm, Poultry
or Dairy Farm. Price low and terms reason-
able to approved purchaser.
Apply at the Watchman and Southron office.

H. B. WHILDEN,
WEST END CALICO ST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

General Agent for South Carolina,
RELAY BICYCLES.
Self-healing of other Patented Tyres.
PRICES \$11.00 and \$12.50.
Exchange agencies given at unaccepted points
Correspondence solicited.
Feb. 15-v.

RECKLING
THE COLUMBIA
PHOTOGRAPH ARTIST,
Offers Special Inducement to all
who have never had a good picture.
Old pictures copied and enlarged.
Nov 16-x

government, which I believe has main-
tained its integrity and preserved its
purity, has been suspended. So far as
I am concerned the temple of justice
raised under the constitution of the
United States is now closed. If it
shall never again be opened I think
God that its doors have been closed
before its altar has been desecrated with
sacrifices to tyranny. We are about
to sever our relations with others be-
cause they have broken their covenant
with us. Let us not break the covenant
we have made with each other.

The matter and act were equally
impressive and affecting as Judge
Magrath divested himself of the judicial
robe, which he had worn with accept-
ance, fidelity and honor to claim the
independent position and privileges of a
citizen of South Carolina. Elongated
addresses were made to the bench by
the officers of the court and the members
of the bar, and a cordial tribute borne
to the uniform courtesy, promptness
and strict impartiality which had
distinguished Judge Magrath's judicial
career. In the evening a meeting of
the most influential men of the city
was held at the Charleston hotel, and
thence a procession of fully 2,000 peo-
ple, accompanied by a band of music,
marched to his private residence and
in response to enthusiastic cheering
were addressed by the judge.

The news of his resignation, which
was followed by other United States
officers, was received with acclamations
throughout the state, and Georgia, and
salutes and illuminations everywhere
testified the hearty approval with which
his course was viewed. None of the
vacated offices were filled by the United
States government. A feeling of the
most intense excitement prevailed
among all classes. An immense gather-
ing of the people took place at the
institute hall, and Judge Magrath, the
Hon. W. F. Colcock and James Conner
who had filled the place of district
attorney and who had resigned his place
subsequently to achieve a reputation so
honorable in the army of the confederate
states, and afterward in the councils of
the states, were appointed to go to
Columbia and represent the feelings and
opinions of the people of Charleston.

The resignation of Judge Magrath
was then and will ever be regarded as
prominent among those events which
determined the relation of the state to
the government of the United States,
and was the first overt act and irrevo-
cable steps to its secession from the
union. Immediately after his resigna-
tion he was elected by a large majority
at the head of the ticket as delegate to
the convention which passed the ordi-
nance of secession, and while still a
member of that body was selected by
Governor Pickens as a leading member
of his cabinet.

As soon as the confederate govern-
ment was established he was appointed
one of the judges for the confederate
states for South Carolina. In the exer-
cise of the duties of his office he was
called upon to decide many questions
of public law, among which was that
of the right of the confederate states to
confiscate the property of its alien ene-
mies; decisions of prize law with refer-
ence to the captured vessels bearing com-
missions of the confederate states, and
other important questions. He re-
tained the office until November 1864
when at the meeting of the legislature
of that year he was elected governor of
South Carolina.

Governor Magrath was inaugurated
on the 20th of December, 1864; the
oath of office was administered by the
Hon. W. D. Porter, when president of
the senate. The newspapers of the
day refer to it as "a gala day." *
*
* Sherman was ignored and a sense
of temporary oblivion of the wasting
army he commanded and of the horrible
deeds they perpetrated indulged in al-
most universally. *
*
* From an early hour throngs of the fair sex
soured into the streets by all the
avenues of the city. *
*
* The new governor was to be inaugurated.
The inaugural address of Governor
Magrath was a calm and eloquent vindica-
tion of his state and an appeal to the
people to be firm and undimmed amid
the reverses that had come upon them.
During the tenure of Governor Mag-
rath of the gubernatorial office, the
state passed through a period of the
greatest and most fearful depression it
has ever experienced. The treasury
bankrupt, the state indebted, the people
improvised and discouraged, helpless
in the present, hopeless in the future.
Prior to Sherman's occupation of Col-
umbia all the state archives possible
were removed and the remainder de-
stroyed. Governor Magrath, leaving
the capital the same morning that it
was occupied by the federal troops, re-
turned to it to find the Garden City
a heap of smoldering ruins.

At the fall of the confederacy in
April, 1865, he was arrested by order
of the government of the United States
and confined at Fort Pulaski. Know-
ing that his arrest was ordered, and
hoping of the clemency Governor Mag-
rath on the 23d of May, 1865, to the
people of South Carolina published his
last official communication. After
referring to the act which charged him
with disloyalty to the United
States, having committed sundry and
divers acts of treason against the
same and forbidding obedience to him
as the governor of the state, he said:
"I cannot, under all the circum-
stances which surround me, expose
you to the consequences which will be
produced because of my short on my
part—frankly to be mischievous as it
must be to exercise those functions
which you in your confidence have
committed to me. Nor am I willing
that, without such consequences to
you while in the executive chair
of the state I shall be held forth
to the world charged with crime with-
out the most positive declaration that
I am ready to meet and repel it where-
ever and by whomsoever made, in that
peculiar condition of our affairs which
is now exposed to great peril, that my
duty, whether considered with regard to
myself, as your executive, or to you as
people whose welfare is dear to me, is
at once plain and imperative. I will
not intrude within this state discord
or contention, and will not allow my-
self to furnish the occasion by which a
single atom of suffering can be added to
that load which now weighs so heavily

upon you. I will not give opportunity
for conflict between the government of
the state and the government of the
United States. The functions, there-
fore, of the executive are suspended by
me from this day. *
*
* I feel, therefore, that the feelings
which belong to me as a man or a citi-
zen, in a case like this where conviction
precedes the hearing and the sentence
comes before the trial I feel that it be-
comes me to be mindful of the consid-
erations which involve your peace and
your welfare. I have said to you
before—I say to you now—the war is
over; hostilities have ceased and it is
your duty to forbear opposition which
is hopeless, contest which is unavailing,
and reconcile yourselves that submis-
sion which the government of the United
States can impose and you cannot
resist. *
*
* In thus suspending
the active exercise of the duties of my
office. I do so with the most earnest
wish that your sufferings may soon
find mitigation and relief; that you
may retrieve the waste and loss of
property which you have endured in the
progress of the war, and that you may
experience those blessings, intellec-
tual, social and moral, which under
the favor of God were the great ends
which I desired to accomplish. To
have succeeded in these would have
secured to me a reward, the richest and
only inheritance which I could have
left to my children. With regard to
myself, as far as I am affected by the
charges which are made against me,
I am ready to answer to them, or to
any of them. At any time or place,
when or where my presence may be
desired or required for investigation, I
shall be there, if notified thereof, with
the least possible delay. Whatever I
have said I believed to be true; what-
ever I have done I believed to be right.
And with this consciousness of the
rectitude of my purpose and the integ-
rity of my conduct, I shall not avoid
delay or hinder the closest scrutiny that
can be devised."

His companions in prison were Judge
Campbell, formerly of the supreme
court, the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, the
Hon. D. L. Yule, Governor Clark, Mis-
sissippi, the Hon. George A. Trenholm
and General Hugh R. Marshall of Geor-
gia. The state convention which met
in September, 1865, under the direc-
tion of President Johnson, made a
strong appeal to the president for his
release, but it was not until the latter
end of December of that year that he
was liberated on his parole.

Released from imprisonment he re-
turned to Charleston, where he re-
sumed the practice of law, and soon re-
established himself in a successful and
lucrative practice. Among those ex-
pected from the right to hold office, his
disabilities not removed, he did not
take any active part in politics, but his
opinions were not withheld, and they
constantly incited the wisdom of that
liberal and conservative temper which
has recently been adopted, and the hap-
py results of which are now so much
felt and widely acknowledged.

From the commencement of the ear-
nest Judge Magrath commanded a high
position and large practice at the bar
and few men attained to such distin-
guished professional eminence. There
has been scarcely an important case
while he was at the bar during the last
thirty years in which he did not take a
prominent part. When elevated to the
bench of the United States court in
South Carolina was in great disfavor;
but little business was transacted in it,
parties resorting almost exclusively to
the state courts. His abilities and
close attention to the duties of the office
at once commanded the entire confi-
dence of the bar, and in consequence
of the business of the court rapidly
increased to large proportions and con-
tinued to increase during his occupation
of the bench. It is somewhat remark-
able that from the adoption of the con-
stitution of the United States to the
time when Judge Magrath was appoint-
ed to the bench no term had ever been
held in the western district of the state.
Within a few months after his appoint-
ment Judge Magrath opened the court
at Greenville, with the power of a cir-
cuit as well as a district court, and the
terms of that court have since been
regularly held.

While no one was more liked by his
contemporaries, Judge Magrath was
exceedingly popular with the younger
members of the bar. His genial social
qualities endeared him to a host of
friends, while his great public services
have won for him the warm respect and
confidence of the people of his native
state.

A Long Time Between Drinks.

No law that forces the Governor of
South Carolina to return the compliment
of the Governor of North Carolina by
taking bitters in half pint or five-gal-
lon vessels and sneaking around the corner
to absorb them is a law that any self-
respecting South Carolinian is loath to
respect.—Chicago Inter Ocean

Just because South Carolina is going
to change its excise policy next summer
"The Philadelphia Telegraph" assumes
that when July comes the Governor of
North Carolina will cease from making
the familiar observation to his brother
Governor of the Palmetto State. We
fancy that "The Telegraph" is mis-
taken. In the language of the declara-
tion of independence, prudence may
dictate that customs long established
should not be changed for right and
transient causes.—New York Tribune

Gov. Tillman has taken hold of the
law energetically and declares his pur-
pose to have it strictly respected. With
his customary extra legal methods,
and with the condition of society pre-
vailing in South Carolina, he may suc-
ceed in enforcing it in a degree. But
considering the complex nature of the
law and the bitter hostility it will
arouse, it is more likely to lead
to indiscriminate evasions than to
lessening liquor drinking.—Philadelphia
Press

The liquor law in South Carolina,
by which all alcoholic drinks will be sold
only by the state after July 1, is a
radical experiment in state socialism.
The law has been declared to be consti-
tutional and Governor Tillman is now
preparing to carry out its provisions.
Barrooms are to be established in all
sections of the state, and the outfit

including the stock of beverages, are
to be purchased out of a legislative
appropriation for that purpose. The
object of the new law is additional
public revenue and a stricter control of
the liquor traffic. It is not hard to see
that such a system is liable to the
grossest abuses. In the hands of schem-
ing politicians and in that where they
will ultimately land—the barrooms
would become agencies of political and
social corruption more demoralizing
even than they are under private own-
ership.—New York Press

Spiritual Revelations.

On last Friday night five citizens of
this county met at a neighbor's house
and began the discussion of politics.
The subject was started by mentioning
the fact that almost every farmer in that
section had received notice from the
Auditor that the township board for
that township had increased the assess-
ment of their real estate. The party
consisted of three Tillmanites, one Con-
servative and a son of the Conservative.
The Conservative gentleman remarked
that it was very heavy on the people to
pay the increased taxes much less the
taxes on the increased assessment, and
that the people would suffer until a
change in the State administration took
place. This was denied by the Till-
manite gentleman and one of them be-
gan a great belief in the "spirit rap-
pings" proposed to prove by that pro-
cess that the present administration was
the best that has ever been. So gar-
bering around a small table and all plac-
ing their hands on it one of the believers
in Governor Tillman said to the "spir-
its" that if Governor Tillman was a good
Governor to make the table rap. Silence
reigned supreme. The conservative
member of the party then said: "If Gov-
ernor Tillman is a bad Governor rap.
Immediately the table raised up and
rapped. Another one of the Tillman
gentlemen who has been a great believer
in "spirit rappings" wanted to try
his hand and he said to the spirits
that "if there was any good at all in
Governor Tillman to make the table rap."
Deathlike stillness was the re-
sponse. The Conservative now took a
second turn and asked the spirits to
make the table rap if Governor Tillman
was the worst Governor the State ever
had. Again the table refused to move.
The request was somewhat modified and
the Conservative said: "If Governor
Tillman is the worst Governor the State
has ever had except Scott, Moses
and Chamberlain, rap. The Tillman
men were rather startled when the
table began to rise and then went down.
Elated with the revelations the "spir-
its" were making the Conservative
gentleman concluded to venture a little
further and asked the "spirits" to make
the table rap if Sheppard would have
made a better Governor than Tillman.
The "spirits" complied with the request
and the table rapped. "Make it rap
three times" said one of the Tillman
men. "Rap twice more" said the con-
servative and immediately in suc-
cession the table rapped twice. Becoming
convinced that the "spirits" were
"agin" Governor Tillman they brought
the rappings of the spirits to a close.

One gentleman present had always
been a great believer in spirits, so much
so that it is said he often communed
with them about some departed friend,
the changes in the weather and in fact
almost everything he wished to know.
The story as related above is vouched
for by the conservative gentleman
present and he stated that it was an
actual occurrence and would not be
denied by any of the gentlemen. He
stated however that he had no faith in
the "revelations" but that it was very
amusing.—Pickens Sentinel.

Crinoline—Not Yet.

We are indebted to the correspondent
of the Times in Paris, whose happy
function it is to furnish artistic news
about artistic toilettes to readers of (of
the correspondent's sex?) for authoritative
information that the reign of crinoline
is not yet. This cheerful intelligence
comes from two very high sources, one
the supreme French dressmaker of his
time, and the other an Englishman of
equally undoubted supremacy. It is
characteristic of their respective races,
perhaps, that the Englishman says that
the decisive fact that "twelve" notes the
proud exquisites of this numeral, not a
dozen, not any vague expression of
number, but precisely twelve—"royal
personages" whom he has had the honor
to wait upon for instructions as to
their wardrobes have not mentioned
crinoline. On the other hand, the
Frenchman says with equal pride and
authority, but of a different kind, that
crinoline shall not be used. He will
not permit it. Has he not given his
precious time and his invaluable talents
gradually and firmly to lead the daugh-
ters of Eve to a style of wearing apparel
which, if not so simple as that of their
great ancestors, shall at least not con-
fuse and pervert the noble lines of
beauty inherited from her? And shall
he now, in the hour of his triumph,
when feminine charms to the remotest
ends of the earth enjoy the aid and
enhancement of his art, submit to see
them subjected to this hideous and
monstrous deformity called crinoline?
Thousands of thousands and names of all
men a-bles things! *Namini! jamini!*
Both of which assurances we accept
with profound relief. If royalty, in-
hherited or earned, forbids crinoline,
the common-sense of our republican
women may be left free to reject it.
For the moment we breathe more easily.
—Harper's Weekly.

The following is the game law of this
State: It shall not be lawful for any
person in this State, between the 1st
day of April and the 1st day of Novem-
ber in any year hereafter, to catch, kill,
or injure, or to pursue with such intent,
or to sell or expose for sale, any wild
turkey, partridge, quail, woodcock or
pheasant; or between the 1st day of
March and the 1st day of August, any
duck, or any time during the year, to
catch, kill or injure, or to pursue with
intent, to kill by fire-arms, any of the
birds named in this section. Any per-
son so doing shall be deemed guilty of
a misdemeanor and upon conviction
thereof, shall be fined not more than
\$20, or be imprisoned not more than
thirty days.

Close up the Saloons!
CHARLESTON, April 5.—The lawyers
of the Liquor Dealers' Association
have rendered an opinion, in which
they say, substantially, that "The
liquor traffic is not a legitimate busi-
ness. In every city and State in the
Union the business is subject to leg-
islative enactment and police regula-
tion, and against that there is nothing
to do. We advise the liquor
dealers of the State not to spend five
cents in resisting the law."

The opinion says, as to testing the
question of the constitutionality of the
statute on the point of Federal
prohibition of discrimination: "We
advise that proper proceedings be
taken to test that question, but that
pending such proceedings and the
determination thereof, the provisions
of the act be carefully observed." Some
one who has license to sell liquor for
the whole year will have to make the
test case.

The opinion, which is signed by
Simons and Smythe, and Mitchell
and Smith, and J. N. Mathews and
Joseph H. Earle, was read at a meet-
ing of the committee tonight. No
definite action was taken, but the
matter will be considered later.—The
State.

Ex-Governor Franklin J.
Moses.
Hon John B. Goodrich, a lawyer
from Boston, was on a visit to Char-
leston not long ago, and to a reporter
of The News and Courier he gave
some information about Franklin
Moses, the notorious scoundrel of this
State, which may prove interest-
ing to some of our readers: "Mr.
Goodrich said that several
years ago he was sent for by the
sheriff who told him he had a queer
case, a man up for obtaining money
on false pretences, but who did not
seem to be a very bad fellow after
all, but only a man in trouble who
had yielded to temptation. His client
proved to be Franklin J. Moses. It
was a clear case, and Moses, by his
advice pleaded guilty, and Mr.
Goodrich made an appeal to the judge
for clemency and a light sentence. But
the judge did not take Mr. Good-
rich's view of the case, and